LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ROSECRANS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

HIS DEFENCE OF HIMSELF AGAINST CERTAIN AD VERSE CHITICISMS AND EXPLANATION OF HOW THE DISASTROUS GAP IN THE UNION LINES WAS FORMED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: On this nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Corinth comes, as a cup of bitterness, a clipping from THE TERBUNE of the 26th ult., speaking of the materials left for a biography of General Gar field and of his copies of all orders and military papers by which he was able " to show from a manifold book that the only order of General Rosecrans during the battle of Chickamanga which he (Garfield) did not write as Chief of Staff was the one which, from the indefiniteness of its wording, opened the fatal gap in the Union lines. That was written by Rosecrans and was sent off without being shown to him." The above statements in quotation marks are another outcropping of the historic lies about Chiskamauga which began in a gigantic conspiracy to mislead the press and thus cover up the erime against our country which was perpetrated in sending the Army of the Cumberland alone and unaided over an almost barren wilderness, across the Cumberland Mountains, the Tennessee River, the Sand Meuntains and the Lookout range into the mountains of Northwestern Georgia, 150 miles from the nearest base of supplies, to encounter the concentrated hosts of the Confederacy justly confident of victory; while Grant with the whole Army of the Tennessee was lying quiescent since Vicksburg: Barnside with 42,000 effectives was sent into East Tennessee 200 miles away, where he could not weigh a feather in the contest; the Gulf Department by its expedition under Herron into Texas, was wholly incapable of making any diversion on the Gulf coast which would de ain a single man from our front; and the Army of the Potomac was so inactive as to permit Lee to send Longstreet's whole corps to attempt to crush us.

How utterly the quoted statements pervert history will appear from the following facts, incontro vertibly attested by documentary evidence and hosts of living witnesses, viz:

1.-It is well known to all members of my personal staff that it was always my custom personally to write or dictate all import at orders for movements of troops; and no one, from the Chief of Staff down, was ever known to write such orders for

2.-At Chickamanga this was so thoroughly the case that soon after the battle General Garfield, occu-pied with me in my office, said: "General, have you any idea how many orders you dictated during the battle?" I replied, "No, I have not?" Said he: "Well, I have just been counting those I wrote at your dictation, and there are fifty." Major Bond, senior nide, was then asked how many I dictated to him, and he counted fifteen. Besides these, Captains Drouillard and Thoms had each written several, and I think Colonel Simmons, Chief Commissary, and Colonel Ducat, Inspector-General, had also written some, but I have forgotten how many. Of course my verbal orders were far more numerous. Hence the statement that G neral Garfield "wrote all the orders but one" is, in letter and spirit, an unmitigated falsehood by whomsoever made or circulated.

3.-Rosecrans did not write that one which has been falsely represented as "indefinitely worded." But it was written at my dictation, with Garfield at my side hearing everything.

When Thomas sent to ask that Braanan's division should be sent to his assistance, I directed his aide to tell General Thomas that "Negley's division was already on its way to him; that Brannan's should follow: to hold his ground at all hazards, and, if necessary, I would support him with the remainder of the army." Then directing his aide to go to Gen eral Brannan, whose division had only one brigade on the line between Reynolds's and Woods's, and "tell him to obey General Thomas's orders," I told Major Bond to order Woods "to closs on Reynolds, and support him." This was the order said to have been "so indefinitely worded" as to have "opened the fatal gap in our lines

A few more worth as to the sequel of these simultaneous orders will show whence arose the pretence of ambiguity in Woods's order, which was hatched into life by the War Department as one of the many calumnies which it foisted into history; and how the fatal gap. "was opened in the Linon lines, in lieu of that which Woods's division was to have closed had Braman withdrawn his brigate from the space between Woods and Reynolds. When Braman received his orders to withdraw, finding the enemy opening the attack on his front, like a capable commander, he sent to report this fact to General Thomas, asking if, under these circumstanees, he should still withdraw, and was answered, "By no means." When Woods received the above order the enemy's attack was also opening on his front but instead of scaling to me, in plain view, not 600 yards off, to report this fact, or to General Brannan to inquire why his troops still held the ground which Woods was to close over and touch Reynolds, he withdraw his chiral for the division from the line, marching around behind Brannan's to the rear of the side of the with of the division was to have the enemy opening the attack on his front, like a capable commander to inquire why his troops still had the ground which Woods was to close over and touch Reynolds, he withdraw his entire division from the line, marching around behind Brannan's to the rear of the many capable from the commanded as to take our places in the ranks of the hardships we have undergone. Our representative men commanded us to take our places in the ranks of the hardships we have undergone. Our representative men commanded us to take our places in the ranks of the hardships we have undergone. Our representative men commanded us to take our places in the ranks of the bemocrate party, and as the Republican party still waved the bloody shirt's we were forced to do as we was observed to close, but was too light for his work, and is as to the sequel of these simul-Union lines" which General Jeff. C. Davis, with soldierly instinct, having only two brigades, attempted to close, but was too light for his work, and his brave men were obliged to recede before the impetuous tale of Confederates which poured through it, striking the tail of Van Clave's command which under orders was moving towards Thomas, and isolating Sheridan on our extreme right from the seen heady of our strey.

main body of our army.

4.—It was not my custom to submit my orders to
the supervision of the Y Chief of Stail, nor did General
Garileid ever occupy or suppose he occupied the Garfield ever occupy or sappose he occupied the position of inspirer or reviser of plans or orders, so the statement implies, although probably no Chief of Stail ever enjoyed more intimate personal relations with his commander.

tions with his commander,
I have not read any of the campaign lives of Gen-I have not read any of the campaign lives of General Garrield, but have seen extracts therefrom giving wholly untruthful statements and perversions of history about Chickamauga and Tulinhoun, which I am sure General Garrield never sanctioned, although in the hurly-burly of the late political canvass he allowed them to go uncontradicted. From this distant shore, where I am laboring to get my daily bread, for lack of time and strength I as unable to make head against all the historic falsehoods to which I have alluded, but as they are passing into the popular history and curhistoric falsehoods to which I have alluded, but as they are classing into the popular history and current literature of a new generation, misleading an innecent and trusting public, in this case I am disposed to appeal to the Eastern press generously to give circulation to the foregoing corrections. I make this appeal all the more freely to The Tribunic, because I gratefully remember how, unprompted, save by a love of truth, it voluntarily proflered its columns for the correction of perversions of history concerning me which it noticed in the published memoirs of General Sherman.

W. S. Kosecrans.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4, 1881.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PARKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Superintendent Jones's plan of "plantation treatment" as indicated in THE TRIBUNE recently -right or wrong—is being vigorously enforced in our beautiful Mount Morris Park, as the prostrate trunks of thirteen trees, at "one fell swoop," give sad evidence of. Near views of "brownstone architecture," shanty rocks and glimpses of distant boulevards and elevated railroads are being "opened out" with energy worthy a better cause. These trees were of the original native growth (except two allastus), oak and chestnut, from one foot to two feet in diameter at the butt. Two of them only were so much decayed at the butt as to be dangerous, and two were only partially decayed and probably would have stood some years. The trunks of all the others were perfectly sound. As to the tops, there were some dead branches among them. Whether such limbs could have been amputated and the tree preserved is a question any architect is, of course, competent to decide. Two very large ailantus trees were flourishing all summer; recently a portion of the leaves fell off, probably owing to the long drouth; but whether from that cause or decay of the woodwork an eminently qualified Judge Architect pronounced "death sentence," and the fine old trees were ext down. While this desolating process has been going on there has been nothing done to restore and perpetuate the original foliage. Not an oak or chestnut expling has ever been planted to replace the departed "nobles of the forest," and soon the hill known as Mount Morris, with its iron bell-tower, will stand a base and bleak monument of Park manangement.

The clizens of Harlem may, however, derive some compensative consolation from the lact that four sets of scupe or swings have just been planted in one corner of the Park.

New-Fork Oct. 21, 1881. all the others were perfectly sound. As to the tops,

UTILIZING THE WATER IN THE PARK. SUGGESTION CALLED FORTH BY LACK OF CROTON. the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In view of the imminent peril threatening the vast property interests of this city, and the terrible suffering and distress that would follow a general conflagration here resulting from a lack of water, allow me through your paper to suggest to the proper authorities the following simple, and I think quite available and efficacious plan for providing an ample supply of water for extinguishing any large fire, proed such source of supply is held in reserve solely for

that purpose. As it can be done without trenching upon the present means of supply, I think no time should be lost in preparing to avail ourselves of such means.

The plan is simply to creet immediately on the highest round near one or more of the ponds, or lakes i tral Park a high pressure tower, say a hundred feet it height, or even more, and with one or two powerful steam pumps placed at the lake, to be prepared at any ment to force the water of the lake through a pipe, laid for the purpose to the top of the tower; and from there by a pipe laid to connect with one of the main from the reservoir, the water would flow through the ity with sufficient pressure to supply all the engines at a fire. By having men always at the engines, with fires banked and some steam on, at very short notice the pumps could be set rouning, and water enough from the ake sent to the top of the tower and thence through the nains of the city to afford an ample supply for the extinguishment of a large fire and the prevention of a gen-

Or if the Holly system of pumps and engines was procurred, perhaps the water of the lake by a proper connection could be forced directly into the street mains and be given sufficient pressure without the use of the tower. The large lake in the Park contains an ample supply of water to answer all the demand for combatting a fire of almost any propertions if heid in reserve exclusively for that purpose; and being fresh water the objection to forcing sait water from the river into the fresh water mains, as has been suggested, does not exist. I can find no reason why we should see the city reduced to asses for want of water with such an ample and available supply lying right at our doors. The temporary drawing off of the water of one, or even all the ponds in the Park, would be a very training matter compared with the vast interests at stake. With an ample supply of men and material, and under proper direction, with prompt energetic action, the whole work could be competed in a few days and at comparatively small expense. and be given sufficient pressure without the use of the

completed in a few days and at comparatively small expense.

With that accomplished we might have security against
a conflagration. Without it, we are in the most immineat peril. If there is, even now, hardly time to erect a
tower for that purpose, permaps a temporary shift might
be made by obtaining the privilege (paying for it) of
placing a tank on the roof of one of the highest bouses
in Fifty-minth-st, between Fifth and Sixth aves. Water
might be pumped into that by an engine placed at the
lower pond in the Park, near Fifty-minth-st, which
would doubtless furnish all the water needed for an
emergency.

New-York, Oct. 23, 1881.

AN APPEAL FOR MICHIGAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Many things have been said, and eloquently said, and written in behalf of the sufferers by the disasters in Michigan. The occurrence of the fires and their destructive sweep was at the time when the mind and heart of the Nation were intensified in the overwhelming interest in the case of the departed President. But now that the way is open, it seems that some general cooper ative move should be made to meet the demands of the army of sufferers by the prompt and united efforts of responsible organizations. It would be a simple and evailable plan to have a collection taken in the churches throughout the country on any one day in the month, and let the officers, members and chil-dren of the Sunday-schools mile in making speciadren of the Sunday-schools maile in making specialeffort in this behalt. Many who would contribute do not
know to whom means should be sent. Many are diffident, and follow but never lead. A week's previous nolice would probably bring together the willing offering
of many who want to know how to give, and would solicit and bring together the total of their work to swell
the aggregate of the public collection. A despinded region, in sackcloth and ashes, and the drapery of blackemed forests and blighted hours calls for relief. The
thousands of hupoverished and becerved survivors weep
over the new-made graves of the departed, and cry for
add in their gloom and helpleseness. Shall not the appeal be heard?

News-York Oct. 19, 1881. New-York, Oct. 19, 1881.

VACCINE AND HUMAN VIRUS.

10 the Editor of The Iribune. Sin: In your article in Sunday's paper conperming the views and arguments of the anti-vaccination party, there is one fact to be noticed which bears strong y upon the question. Although they are able to prove by the death returns that the number of fatal case ucreased since vaccination has been general, still I do not believe that any addition will be made from 1870 to 1880, and my reason for such belief is that during the last fifteen years the matter used has generally been vaccine virus, while for over fifty years before true vaccine virus was never employed, but matter was taken from one patient to another, until it became theroughly "humanized," by absorbing something each system it passed through. from each system it passed through. It imally became merely an irritating substance, which, while it would cause an absense to form, would not produce those changes in the blood which would prevent the variola poison from being absorbed. This is the reason why we have seen so many local epidemies of smallpox; but until we have fully tested the vaccine virus and seen it full 1 see nothing tester that there are many old persons who, having been vaccinated in early youth with vaccine virus, have passed through life without dauger from smallpox. It vaccination with true vaccine virus were made imperative by law, I believe that all smallpox epidemics would some cease.

Notw **alk**, Con***, Cc. 17, 1351. from

lood in defence of the Union. Chesinut Bluff, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1881.

IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

COMMISSIONER STARR'S OBSERVATIONS-GERMAN IMMIGRANTS AND SHEEP-BAISING.

Emigration Commissioner George Starr, who has just returned from California, will make an informal report to the Commission at its next meeting, of his observations during the trip. He believes that California. Nevada and Nebraska offer special inducements to immigrants because of the large area of valuable agricultural lands at present unimproved, and that Ger nans will be specially adapted for California.

"There is at present a limited German immigration to California," continued Mr. Starr. "The better thinking copie of the State begin to see that it is not to its interest to encourage laborers from China. They are not producers; they do not become citizens. They are simply the bands in mills, factories and on railroads. In consultation with manufacturers, mer chants and landowners, I found that there was a greachants and landowners, I found that there was a great desire to promote immigration other than Chinese, and that the Germans seem to be the most destrable. I met several ear-loads of Germans going to California; but the cost of transportation is so great that immigration to the Pacific coast will be greatly retarded, unless some inducement, reduction of farces or something like it, is offered by the railroads. With little money the immigratus can get all the haid they want, and with bone and muscle they will soon make themselves independent. There is a great deal of unimproved land in Sonoma County and Napa Valley, which can be bought at a nominal price. If I were a young man I should go to California, or near there, and engage in eattle and sheep raising. There is a great field for it. It was no uncommon thing to see 100,000 cattle in one herd. In Nevada and Nebraska owners were herding their cattle and sheep to bring East.

bring East.
"In Nebraska the best land, in close proximity to the "In Nebraska the best Inno, in close proximity of the railroads, seems to be taken up; but there is a vast acreage back from the railroads waiting to be improved. Of course everything has been scriously affected by the drouth, but the wild-growing fedder is still in excess of the requirements, and eattle live and fatten upon it."

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Oct. 22.-Josiah O. Low, of Brooklyn, will soon build a summer residence near tha

of his brother, A. A. Low.

The Rev. J. C. Hewlett, of Providence, who has be called to the duties of rector of Zion Church, of this city will begin his duties one week from Sunday. A villa will be built at an early day at Ochre Point for Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, of New-York, who recently paid \$192,000 for thirteen acres of land at the Point, be

ing a portion of the estate of the late William Beach C. N. Beach and C. H. Colt, of Hartford, Conn., who had been spending the season here, will go to Europe at

an early day. James M. Droke, of New-York, and Theodore A. Woolsey, of New-York, are at the Hotel Aquidneck. Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, Miss S. E. Blatchford, Mrs. T S. Gibbs, Dr. John D. Ogden, Mrs. A. L. Sands, of New

York; Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia; Robert M. Cushing, Thomas F. Cushing, Samuel F. Pratt and E. L. Winthrop, of Boston; Professor William Gammell and Dr. William Binney, of Providence, and W. P. White-house, of Chicago, have vacated their cottages for the season.

The officers and troops at Fort Adams will soon give way to the 4th Artillery, now stationed on the Pacific

coast.

It is proposed to build a monument to Bishop Berkeley, but whether it would be in the shape of an Episcopal church or a granite shaft is not known. A new Episcopal church is needed here for the benefit of the summer visitors, who worship at All Saints' Chapel.

No less than twenty cottages will be built here during the winter.

CABBAGES IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23 .- Among the cargo of of the steamer Leipzig, which arrived here yester-

day from Bremen, were 8,000 head of cabbage im-ported from Oldenburg, Germany. This is said to be the first importation of vegetables ever brought to this port, and is due to the high prices of home-raised cabbages.

THEMES OF THREE PREACHERS.

NO DECADENCE IN THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage at the Brooklyn Tabernacle (Presbylerian). There was the usual large attendance at the morning service in the Brooklyn Taberoncie yesterday. Mr. Talmage discussed the question "Is church attendance falling off in America, and if so in any case, who is to blame !" His text was Hebrews x., 25: " Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together."

Startling statements, said Mr. Talmage, have been made in the pulpit and in the religious press. It is averred that church attendance in America is in decadence. I deny the statement by presenting the hard facts. No one will deny that there are more churches now than ever before. One denomination averages a new church every day in the year. On the same principle that the more banks the more bankers there are, the more churches the more attendants there are. I cannot understand what kind of arithmetic the man calculates with who says there is a deterioration in church attendance. You are not to argue adversely because a church is depleted. The churches, like everything else, have their day, and they sometimes perish through inter-nectine war. I am ready to admit that there are churches that have been depleted through no fault of their congregation. If merchandise crowds out a church it cannot be helped, but in nearly all other cases the depletion is due to the pastor. It is brought about by his attempting to implant the methods of fifty years ago. Men who are abreast of the time in which they live never lack audiences. You might as well throw the furnaces out of the basement and substitute the footstoves used by our grandmothers, displace the organ with the tuning fork, and the present platform with the wine glass pulpit, as to attempt to continue in the churches the methods of fifty years ago.

The trouble begins away back in the theological seminaries. It is a pity that providen is not made for those worn out in the service of Christ. The want of such worn out in the service of Christ. The want of such provision makes a tendency to turn our theological seminaries into informatics for old and wornout preachers. It not unfrequently happens that the principal of a seminary is appointed because he is made to preach. What would you think of a faculty of un successful merchants to train young merciants? We want more lively and able noen in the theological seminaries. Young nen are told that they must preach Christ and Him creedied, Yes, but not as an abstraction. They should not preach Christ cruciled until there is none of the congregation left in the building. Preach a Christ for every trial, emergency and perturbation. It is often the case that the difficulty begins in the home circle. It is the dyspeptic boy, with the enlarged scheen, with mild, soft, gentle, effeminate and heavening disjoid tion, who cries easily, who is chosen to be the preacher. On the other hand it should be the widest awake, the broadest, the most irresistible, the most petent number of the family who should be chosen. We in the ministry must get our shoulders under the brulens of the people on the Sabbath and give them one stem lift. It is a juty if, with one hour's uninterrupted taking, a minister can't raise one scul out of the depths.

on the Selvanth and give them one stont fift. It is a ply if, with one hour's uninterrupted taiking, a minister can't raise one send out of the depths.

Ithink nainisterial lizhness frequently drives out an andlence. People whe are accustomed to read the papers of the present day will not listen to pulpit plantades. The cauches must be made attractive. People with not go to church merely as a matter of duty. The vast multitudes go because they like it. I am not speaking of the world as it ought to be, but as it is. We must make the centrificial force of the church greater than the centrificial force of the church greater than the centrificial force of the church greater than the centrificial and when a they are made attractive by architecture, by the muste and by the sermon, the churches will be twice as large as they now are, and even then they won't accommodate too proofe. We must gut more force, energy and vigor into the service if we want people to attend. It is a wooder to me how such semidanteceles can get pulpits to preach in. It is they who creach the decodence of the church. Frogs never creak in running water, always in stagmant. The mainticule foliowed Christ because this illustrations were easy and understandable. What is the use of going away back into ancient history for illustrations when the earth and the sky are full of them not three minutes of a full fristian workers mass treaten up. What is the new of being sink, obsoiced and uninteresting if Christ was on earth no day do you faink the would preach out diducties! Next he would tell Enghand how to treat Ireland, and Ireland how to treat England. He would the who of shulb is Mayor of Brooklyn. And he would draw all this illustrations from the State of New York.

LESSONS OF YORKTOWN. The Rev. B. F. De Coats at the Church of St. John the Rean getter (Protestant Epitempath).

International services were held yesterday, both merning and evening, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in West Eleventh-st. Hyenn of a na tional character were sung, and the prayer for the Quee of England and the Royal Family, in the service of th Established Church, was read. The Rev. B. F. De Costa the rector of the church, preached on the "Lea-sons of Yorktown," raking for his text Pshan xxvil, 22:

During the last week, the pressher said, the attention of the world has been drawn to a little town in Vir inta-Troops from almost all parts of the country were pres-ent, and distinguished citizens and representatives of other nations joined in the coremonies. The voice of the orator was heard and if the roar of critilary. One might combined had been accomplished by great skill on the part; but such is not the truth. From a military point of view it was a small affair. The siege of Vorkiswa of 1781 was not the siege of Vorkiswa in 1862. Neither was it a Gettyshurg, Agineourt or Walarson. A small number of British Troops was surrounded by the large to be proud of, for no human skill could have averted the result. What is it, then, that makes this victory of so much value? It was because it set ared American Independence. It proclaimed that the power of the British Ministers had been broken, in the colonies at least, and that the struggle was over. We now see whisench universal interest is shown in this Centennial of American Independence. At the commencement of the war with Great Britain there were very few lileas of a future Republic. There was no definite plan of action a first. The capnon taken at Theorderoga were removed with the intention of returning them to the British Go ernment after the war was over. But soon the love of theory took possession of the people with removed power, and they looked forward to a glorious freedom and to the time when the coloides would separate from

power, and they looked forward to a glorious freedom and to the time when the coloties would separate from the mother country. It was not to be expected that our great country would remain dependent on an tale which could be sank into one of our great lokes.

One advantage of the victory at Yorkiown was that it gave the American people self-reliance and trust in themselves. It made them a peculiar people, of which the like is not found classwhere. In the did world people lack self-reliance; in this the people are themselves the Government. After the slege of Yorktown, when left to ourselves, three was forced upon us a formula of independence, a principle of self-government; and we do not appreciate this enough. God taught us this while we were blind to it. One hundred years ago Englishmen fell greatly hundiated at the defeat at Yorktown, and perhaps some feet so yet. Nevertheless it was some a victory for English at the defeat at Yorktown, and perhaps some feet own. It was the old principle of MagnaCharta George III. did not know his own, but now they recognize that principle as clear to them. But for Yorktown the progress of England would have been retarded a hundred years at lenat. Had England conquered at Yorktown down whe languaghter has taught the mother the principles of liberty and self-government. It was an English victory in that it brought blessings to England, imparted vigor to ber institutions, and gave her a new life. It gave her a more secure Government and more advanced political ideas. It affected all classes, but especially the poor than, giving him a better home, decreased his hears of toil, lifted him in the social scale, and above all, inspired in him incens of independence and maintenes. This is what Yorktown accomplished. And now cach day we are bound nearer together will England, and it is not by laws, but by brotherly love. The sympathy expressed in him locus of independence and maintiness. This is what Yorktown accomplished. And now cach day we have the Anne file.

GOD'S PARENTAL CARE.

Mr. Beecher at Piymouth Church.
In his inimitable way Mr. Beecher told the congregation at Plymouth Church yesterday morning how he stole when a little boy. "You might open a hundred preserve closets before me now," he said, "and I would not be tempted; but once, when I was small, I remember I invaded the sanctity of the preserve closet." His features broadened into a smile at the remembrance and the congregation smiled with him. "My mother put me for punishment into a dark closet, in which, un. fortunately, she had put some fresh doughnuts. I went in there, hoping to repent, and I would if it hadn't been for the doughnuts. Fortunately for me the humor of the situation struck my mother, and I escaped with no worse consequences than a fit of indigestion."

Mr. Beecher was preaching on God's parental care for men and love of them. There were not, he said, love and compassion enough in the universe to give any idea of compassion enough in the universe to give any idea of God's abundant mercy. A bucketful was the abundance of a well, but what was the abundance of the ocean with its arms embracing the world! God's dealings with nature were by fixed laws, but in His dealings with man He adapted His administration to the multiform and movable nature of man. The best type of it was the law of fatherhood in a family. When a sill of my house, went on Mr. Beecher, rots! go to the forest and cut down a tree, "Qui facil per alium facil per se," and hew out a new timber to put in its place; but if a boy goes wrong we do not turn him over on the ground and hew him with a broadaxe. we do not turn him over on the ground and hew him with a broadaxe.

In another part of the sermon Mr. Beecher said that many men were agnostics from the difficulty of knowing anything about God. They believed there was a God, but did not know anything about it. The existence of God was an improvable problem. No argument could help the man who did not feel God; what he wanted was the development of moral consciousness. It was easier to believe there was a God than to believe there was not.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BROOKLYN GEESE AS POLITICIANS.

South Brooklyn is overran with vagrant geese, which go about in flocks of twenty or thirty each. The aged watchman of a row of French flats at

which go about in Hocks of a twenty of an extension of these wandering fowls, and every morning he can be seen standing in front of the flats looking up and down the street and across the vacant iots for his pets. A flock soon appears, and the geese, ranging themselves along the gutter, wait for him to turn on the water from the hydrant to give them their morning drink. Several flocks come to him for water, and he has a name for each. One flock of dark colored fowls he calls Democrats, and their leader, a rather corpnient goes; and, judging from appearances, undoubtedly a fighting character, rejoices in the name of John Kelty. This bird has the look of having gone through many a hard battle with his ances, undoubtedly a fighting character, rejoices in the name of John Kelty. This bird has the look of having gone through many a hard battle with his feathered rivals and with stray dogs. There has been a split in the party lately, or some of the birds have been killed off, as the Democratic flock is not as large now as it was a few weeks ago. There is another flock of geeze of whiter and cleaner aspect that has been designated Republicans. The bader, until a few weeks ago, was a large white bird with a top-knot, and he strutted around as if he owned all he surveyed. He has disappeared, and the new chief is a nandsome, neavy-set bird that appears to be able to lead his followers to victory every time. There are also a few straggling, weak and dispirited flocks of geese, that could be appropriately called Greenbackers. They have a sickly appearance, and do not associate with the other fools, but whenever a battle is going on between the Republicans and Democrats they gather in the adjoining vacant lots and make much noise, but do not attempt to join in the contest. If the Republicans are getting their m raing arink in front of the flats, and the Democrats come up, there is sure to be a collision, and the Republicans annully come out best. are getting their m raing grink in front of the flats, and the Democrats come up, there is sure to be a collision, and the Republicans usually come out best. If the Democrats get to the watering-place first, and the Republicans are seen coming over the hill the Democrats usually retire until their opponents have slaked their thirst and moved on amid much flapping of wings and strutting around. Then

ents have staked their thirst and moved on and much flapping of wings and strutting around. Then the Democrats return.

The old waterman was seen yesterday morning watering his favorite flock and talking to them, when he spied the other flock coming up Ninthest, from the direction of Sixth-ave. He apparently thought that if the lowis that were then drinking did not depart immediately there would be a light and not wishing to have so much noise on Sunday be carled them to "harry up and move out there comes the Democrats!" The birds paid little attenthen to this and would not go until sainted with a few sticks and stones and much "shooing," when the Democrats got a drink.

TRYING TO CONCEAL A SUICIDE.

TRYING TO CONCEAL A SUICIDE.

Mrs. L. misa Rasherger, a German woman, fifty-six years old, died on Thurseny hist at her home, No. 19 Avenue-A, from the effects of a dose o. Paris green which she had taken on Monday night. No report of her aenth was made at the Coroner's office until vesterchy, when an anonymous note was reserved by Coroner Knex to the effect that some of Mrs. Rasherger's neighbors believed that she had been numbered. As Coroner Knex had not received any official notice of the woman's death, he took no steps to ascertain it there was any truth in the anonymous note. A reporter of The Thubure, who went to the house in Avenne-A, found a funer 1 in progress. The undertaker who was about to bury the body of Mrs. Rasherger showed a bursal permit which he suid he had obtained on a certificate of death issued by Coroner Herrman. The friends of the dead woman said that she had been at pushed by Dr. Kurtz, of No. 115 Second-st., and Dr. Gullen, of No. 307 East Tentia-st. They said also that the timor that Mrs. Rasherger had been unudered was absurd. Dr. Gullen said that he had sent to the Boart of Health a certificate to the effect that Mrs. Rasherger had thed from the effects of Paris green personing. "After I was called to attend her," he said. "Mrs. Rusherger told me that she had taken the poison voluntarily because her life had become a burden to her. She had been sub-right from a ranning sore on her leg for a long time."

At the Burgan of Vital Stanishes it was learned that a bring to burden to her. She had been sub-right had been granted on the certificate based by Coroner Herriman. In this certificate beauth we come a horse of the head she was no record that the certificate beauth as "gestrifies." The certificate was more second that the certificate beauth by Coroner Herriman. In this certificate beauth we come a horse of the head of the said by Coroner Herriman. In this certificate beauth by Coroner Herriman. The field the Burean, Those circumstances seened to confirm the statements had by preson

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The United States steam-hip Treaton recently the flag-hip of the European agnadros, arrived vesteriory and anchored in the North River of Ewenty-hird-s. After she is inspected by the regular board of inspectors she will go to the Navy Yard and be part out of commission. Her principal officers are: Captain F. M. Rassay, commanding: Lieutement-Communder C. V. Gridley, executive others: Laeutemat-Communder F. A. Lyons, navigator: Fleet-Surgeon, John C. Spear; Fleet-Engineer, Alexander Hersderson: Fleet-Marino Officer, Captain P. C. Pope; Lieutemans W. W. Reisnger, W. T. Burwell, W. H. Emory, R. E. Carmody, W. Goodwin, F. H. Paine, E. W. Reney, F. C. McLean; Englowers—Passed Assistants B. F. Wood and Holland N. Sovyenson: Assistants, F. H. Brikey and W. B. Dindemiz; Cadles, C. H. Bull, R. Gatewood and F. T. Bawles; Parvel Assistant Surgeons, T. D. mod F. J. Bowles; Parcel Assistant Surgeous, T. D. Myers and L. G. Henelorger; Emsgros, G. Y. Ear-mon, C. J. Bouch, L. K. Reynords, B. Jappen, D. W. Cofman and R. J. Malligan; Lieutenant R. marine co.ps. ate Brookirn, at present being fitted out ye Youl for the dury of flag-ship of the

FUNERAL OF JUDGE SANFORD.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE SANFORD.

The funeral of the late Judge Sanford was held yesterday afferment at his house, No. 22 West Fifty second-st. The Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, neutr of Grace Church, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Nelson. There was no address, the corresponding simply of the reading of the Episcopal formal service. The body was in a cloth-covered coffat. Among the relatives present were two brothers of the deceased person, Judge E. A. Sanford and James H. Sanford, and C. T. Billings, George Bliss and Mrs. R. H. Forles. The legal profession was largely represented. Among those present were the following: Chief-Justice Sofigwick, ex-Chief-Justice Garbour, Judges J. Freedman, J. E. Sheridan, G. M. Sport, Miles Bench, C. H. Tranx and Davies, Recorder Smyth, David Juddey Field, Royal S. Crane C. E. Langdon, J. A. Balestier, J. E. Burrill and Stephen P. Nash. There were also in attendance James Grant Wilson, John T. Annew, Commodore Haviland, Alexander Taylor, General Butterfield and many other prominent persons. Aspecial train will convey the body to New-Haren this morning, where it will be placed in the

CABBAGE AND TURNIP CROPS A FAILURE CABBAGE AND TURNIP CROPS A FAILURE. The long continued drouth and the ravages of worms have off cuality destroyed the Long Island cabbage and turnip erops, causing heavy losses to the farmers. Houseauds of acres on the island are devoted to the growing of calbages, and the loss to the farmers is not limited to their failure to harvest a good crop, but they lose as well the money expended for infoor and fertilizers which is estimated by competent podges to be nearly if not quite \$200,000. Many of the farmers who depend upon their cabbage and taraip crops find themselves with little or nothing to sell and are obliged to caurial their expenses by disposing of all unnecessary employes. At the cast end of the island the cantillower crop is all-most an entire fathure, and such heads as last year would have been east aside as not markstable now command fair prices, selling for \$7 and \$8 a barret. For those farmers who have even mention produce the markets are good. Cabbage sells for \$12 a barret, polatoes for \$3.50 a barret, turnips \$3.50, spinsel \$3 a barret and horseradish from \$4 to \$4.50 a barret. Cesery is very scarce and the price raiss barrel. Cesery is very scarce and the price rule

TRYING TO CUT OFF A BRAID OF HAIR.

While watching the 13th Regiment in its murch to the armory at Faithich-ave, and Hanson-place, Brooklyn, after the return from Yorktown, Saturday evening, Carrie McMurray, age thirteen, of No. 265 Wyekoff-at, nearly lost her braid of hair. San is a presty blonde little gitl, and has a large braid of chestnut hair fully two feet long. White slie was in the crowd watching the soldiers a young man behind her attempted to out the braid close to her head, but she felt the action and moved her head away so quickly that the braid was pulled from his hand, and he only succeeded in culting off about eight inches. In the confusion that followed the reliow made his escape. The girl went home and yesterday with her father reported the occurrence to the Twelith Prechet poice. She described the man with the seissors as about twenty-two years of age, tall and slim, with a smooth face and a scar on one cheek. TRYING TO CUT OFF A BRAID OF HAIR. scar on one check.

LOOKING FOR THE CITY OF ROME

The Inman Line steamship City of Rome, which it was anticipated might arrive at this port on Sat-urday, had not been sighted up to sundown last night. She sailed from Queenstown October 15. It was thought probable that she would not make as fast was thought probable that she would not make as fest time as she will on her next voyage, as at present all her machinery is new. It is not unlikely that the Arizona, which sailed from Queenstown on the day following the City of Rome, will arrive here as soon as the latter. If the City of Rome should arrive off Sandy Hook before this morning, as she draws nearly twenty-six feet of water, she cannot cross the bar excepting at high tide, which will be about 8 a.m. There was only 21½ feet depth at low tide yesterday. And if she should not arrive to-day until after high tide she cannot come across the bar until to-night, and then would have to lie at Quarantine until to-morrow morning. antine until to-morrow morning.

THE BALL FOR THE YORKTOWN VISITORS. The arrangements for the ball offered to the guests of the Nation, by the New-York State Commission, are rapidly soing forward. The place selected is the

Metropolitan Casino, the stage of which will be transformed into a garden. The decorations are in the hands of a well-known artist, and will be original in design. There will be two bands of music, the one military and the other for dancing. A large number of prominent citizens will act as managers, and the ti-kets of admission will be ready on Thursday. The ball will be given on Monday, November 7. The foreign Ministers and the entire detegations of the guests of the Nation will be present.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH. The new church of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth-st., was formally opened last night with a sacred and promenade concert. For more than two hours the large edifice was througed with people. Gilmore's military band and orchestra furnished Gilmore's military band and orchestra furnished the instrumental music. The concert was began with the overture Rossini's "Stabet Mater." Benjamin C. Bent played a cornet solo and Signor Raffavolo played several airs on the euphonium. Miss Glover sang Sullivan's ballad, "Looking Back." and M. A. Stanley Braham's "The Anchor's Weighed." A piccolo solo by Signor de Carlo, a pinno solo by Miss Henrietta Markstein and a solo for the saxophone by E. A. Lefevbre were well received. The programme was finished with the orchestral pieces "Monastery Bells" and "Il Profeta."

The new structure is among the most costly

finished with the orchestral pieces "Monastery Bells" and "Il Profeta."

The new structure is among the most costly ecclesiastical edifices in the city. It was begun about five years ago, and it is expected that in the beginning of the ensuing year it will be dedicated and regularly used for services. The front of the church is of New-Hampshire gray granite and red porphyry, and the style is a combination of the early Roman and Corinthian. The height of the front is 104 feet, and its width 77 feet. Three doors open into the interior of the church, which is in the form of a cross. The inside consists of a nave 77 feet wide with a dome roof 73 feet above the floor. The length of the church between the walls is 184 feet. The choir is 77 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Along the side walls are paintings illustrating scenes in the life of 8t. Francis Xivier. The large and commodious sanctuary has not yet been completely fitted up.

The Rev. Father Dealy, pastor of the church, has announced that a fair, which is to continue two weeks, will be opened in the church November 14. Handsome and costly articles of all kinds, both for-

amounced that a fair, which is to continue two weeks, will be opened in the church November 14. Handsome and costly articles of all kinds, both foreign and dom stic, have been presented to the church for the fair, and it is expected that the display will exceed the fair of last year. The Xavier Alumni Sodality will assist at the fair.

THE COURTS.

A VERDICT OF DAMAGES SUSTAINED. Margaret Smith recovered a verdict several nonths ago in the Superior Court of this city against the British and North American Mail Steam Packet Company, commonly known as the Cunard Line, for \$2,000 damages because of injuries she received from an accilent on board one of the vessels of the line. The judgment has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Smith in the autumn of 1877 took passage from Liverpool to New-York on the steamship Algeria, of the berths in which was the plaintiff's berth was built in two platforms of tiers. Mrs. Smith's berth was the inboard berth on the lower tier. Each of the five berths on the upper tier was occupied by a woman. One day during the passage a part of the upper tier fell down several times, and in the evening a part of the lower tier feil. The steward was informed of this by passengers, but refused to repairly until morning. Mrs. Smith retired to her berth at 8 o'clock. About 9 o'clock the entire upper tier of berths came down with a crash close over the plain-ing's berth. There was considerable confusion and noise, could not help herself. The section was a complet boards and remove the plaintiff and the other occupants and noils, to repair and put up the section. The steward pulled the plaintiff out of her berth in a fainting condiputled the chaintiff out of her berth in a fainting condi-tion, and stood her on her feet at the door of the section, and the rolling of the sain threw are, staggering, over to the opposite sale of the duning-room, some sixteen feet, against a door standing ajar, against which she struck her hand, breast and head, and then fell back on the foor and fainted. The steward then picked her up and sat her on the door, where it was wet and covered with vomit, and here left her for half an hour or more, until the carpenter and several saliors with learner and nois rejected her in her berth. She was severely bruised and was contined to her berth during the rest of the voy-are.

and was contined to her berth during the rest of the voymire.

The Court of Appeals concurs with Judge Sedgwick,
who wrote the equation of the General Term, that the use
of ordinary skill and materials of ordinary strength
would enable the builder of the structure that was intended to hold up the herths to make it secure against the
strains and shocks of a sea of not extraordinary violence.
The means for this security being at the command of the
owners of the steamship, the law presumed that there
was teachieve when the berish fell. In she opinion of
tee Court the structure exposed passengers in berths to
peculiar and viousnal dangers, being new in pesign and
intentionally planned by the company to increase its
profits by helding a large number of sleeping people.
Henry Stanton appeared for Mrs. Smith, and George
D. Lord for the company.

MATTERS OF FACT ONLY CONSIDERED. The Court of Appeals has just handed down lorision affirming a judgment for the defendant in the suit of Augusta G. Genet against the Delaware and Hudsen Canal Company. The action was brought to cancel and annul a lease made to the company of Mrs. Genet's geshie of the company at the time of the execution of the lease. The pon the quantity of coal mined from the plaintiff's land. The representations alleged to have been fraudulent con-sisted of statements made by the officers as to the quanmy of coal which the company intended to mine. For a number of years, owing to the complications of the coal empanies, as the defendant claimed, the expectaions of the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal

> the Court of Appeals has decided that although a conas Court of Appears has decided that although a con-e may be annulled on account of the franchient rep-mations of either party to it, such representations at he concerning matters of fact; and that statements of intention or nature surpose cannot in law be franched. The effect of the decision, which affirms that of the Domoine at the New-York Special Term, and of Septeme Court, General Term, filmissing the cou-int, is to clear the officers from the charge of fraudi-

ense is of importance, not only because of the law

CALENDARS-OCTOBER 24.

CALLENDARISS—01-01-00 R.R 24.
10: COURT—013 At 11:58 - 11-01 Or Barrett, J.—Court
10:30 a.m. Calendar called at 11 a.m. Nos. 32,
5, 63, 95, 91, 98, 104, 103, 139, 148, 171, 176, 181,
102, 204, 205, 170, 214, 215, 233, 237, 238, 245,
230, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255,
4 (COURT—163 MAR. TRIB.—163 by Davis, P. J.,
9 and Daniele, J.s. Court opens at 16,30 a.m. Nos.
102, 103, 1045, 97, 205, 174, 176, 2114, 115, 155,
118, 118, 149, 190, 128, 120, 139, 177, 178, 212, COURT-SPECIAL TREE-Held by Van Verst, J. Bennat 19:30 S. H. Case on, No. 100, Mirick, age. Court opens at 10:30 s. m. Case ou, No. 100, Mirick, agf. frava. No 150 consensor. Scientific Court opensar. Scientific Court opensar to the Market Depth of the Market Court opensar to 10:30 s. m. No. 1000, 8.1, 1238, 1288, 1201, 1201, 1303, 1303, 1403, 1505, 297, 200, 735, 2438, 1288, 1284, 1401, 1401, 1301, 1307, 1313, 1323, 130, 1301, 1301, 1303, 13

1322, 1430 a 1444, 1499, 1500, 1507, 442, 1200, 813, 830, 112, Part III.—Heid by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 tm. Nos 1383, 755, 1331, 1152, 889, 1322, 1393, 1396, 572, 1473, 1984, 1271, 1403, 1411, 1414, 1182, 1170, 1227, 1229, 1744, 1542, 1545, 764, 1543, 9014, 1261, 1193, 1410, 615, 663, 1071, 1134, 1172, 2238, 1546, 1549, 1356, 1352, 353, 1744, 1255, 4129, 1570, 1489, 1369, 1409, 1221, 817, 1369, 1364, 1364, 1364, 1371, 138, 1365, 1364, 1371, 138, 1365, 1366, 1371, 1

233, 1931, 1934, 430, 1370, 120, 500, 505, 508, 1609, 1696, 1707, 1708, 1801, 1872, 1679, 1470, 1470, 1470, 1470, 1707, 1708, 1707, 1708, 1707, 1708, 1707, 1708, 1707, 1708, 1707, 1708, 1707, 1708, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1709, 1809,

Neighbor's pretty daughter: "How much is this a yard?" Draper's son (desperate "spoons" on her): "Only one kiss." "If it is so cheap I will take three yards, and grandma will pay you."-[Mercantil toylow."

THE FASHIONS.

STYLES FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

TEYING TO BRING ALPACAS INTO FAVOR-THE COUNTESS OF BECTIVE'S COSTUMES-HINTS FOR THOSE WITH ASTRETIC TASTES-GOWNS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, STREET AND HOUSE WEAR-HATS AND BONNETS.

From time to time some mode of dressing and naterial has been introduced admirably suited to the people among whom it has made its appearance, well adapted to the climate and the conditions of modern life,graceful, easy, not beyond the means of those in limited circumstances when taken in its simplicity, yet capable of receiving without injury the most costly and gorgeous embellishments of wealth, admirably answering the necessities of the day or times, while preserving a due regard to the graces of form. Lately there is an appeal going the rounds of England, made by the Countess of Beetive. in which she eloquently advocates the use of English woollen fabrics in preference to those of foreign make. The particular material especially recommended is alpaca, which has long been "blackballed" here by

The two dresses worn by the Countess at Bradford wero alpaca. "The black costume had a skirt of alpaca with a wide kilting of box pleats, each pleat having a narrow watered ribbon edged with gold down the centre. This flounce covers two-thirds of the skirt and is edged with a narrow gold fringe, a close kilted pleating of alpaca lying underneath the edge. The tunic is formed by a double band of alpaca half a yard deep, striped with narrow black moire ribbon and gold braid, and looped up at the back with a large moire bow. This band only reaches the hips, where it joins and covers the edge of the jersey body, which is made plain and without a seam, and is laced down in front with a gold cord. There were plain moire sleeves, fitting quite tightly, with many rows of gold braid; the same trimming on the tight moire collar; and a standing frill of gold fringe inside the collar. The sleeves are very short, which might be an objection, as long gloves must invariably be worn with them. At the banquet in the evening, Lady Bective wore over a skirt of white velvet, en train, deeply 'rimmed round the bottom with plisses of white satinand innumerable rows of white point d'Alencon lace, a long overskirt which, however, completely covered the back of the skirt, as did also the tablier in front, so that only at the sides could the rich material of the skirt be seen. Both tablier and overskirt were made of cream-colored mohair, trimmed with the same point d'Alencon lace. A tight fitting waist of the mohair cut low at the back, and V shape in front, was finished with the same lace, and a wide waist belt and sash of white satin ribbon tied one side, completed the costume."

VARIETIES OF ALPACA GOODS.

Naturally the Bradford alpacas and mohairs are not the coarse goods, wearing rusty in a few weeks, of that name. These have as yet only been revived in England, and it is possible may never reach our shores. Still there are memories of the mohairs, brilliantines and soft silky alpacas worn fashionably here several years ago, which my again be revived. For those who find a black still an impossibility, the lustrous alpaca now extinct made most admirable substitute. As a rule a fine soft alpaca is infinitely more respectable than a cheap silk, ill disguised by any amount of lace or glittering fringe of jet or jewelry that might be heaped upon it. As all soft gracefully draping fabrics are eagerly sought for by the eathetes, creamy silky, alpaea may, perhaps, be permit ted a position equal to serge, cashmere, Indian tussore or Magpore silk, capable ong artistic sweep of outline without rustle of stiffness. The Roman costume was the perfection of elegance, and when Casar jell at the foot of Pompay's stattle his tailor provided him with the easy method of doing so in a manner of grace and simplicity. COSTUMES FOR ÆSTHETIC MAIDENS,

However caricatured, the esthetic gown is a triumpl of artistic beauty when not made ridiculous, awkward and out of form. The perfectly plain gown made in princesse shape without drapery or flounces, falling in rich full folds, needs only quaint sleeves and bodice cut square, some rich old lace, and ornaments of mediævar style in silver; the harmonious colors of the dull Eastern pink, sage, elive, pale primrose yellow, saffron, pea' cock blue, soft browns, grays, cream, amber, are ar, ranged together in different designs of different ages. Sir Peter Lely's portraits serve for models. In another portrait the lady flashes out in the mellow autumn sunshine richly dressed in pale blue kirtle and Persian pink incrustations and yellow gold embroidered bodice; again in charming sky blue and rose-colored Watteau again in charming sky blue and rose-colored Watteau gowns, like so many pieces of animated Dresden china. The fashlons of Sir Golfrey Kneller's quant portraits are accurately followed even to the silken cents and caps, and golden rings, with ruffs, and cuffs and farthingaies and things, ornaments and chains of platina and gold or silver closely imitating the armor of the dark ages, Carlovingtan battle-axes, little Merovingian swords, carvings of the Remaissance in oxidized silver colored with allows and slender steel chains for holding up the drapery. There are some feather fans just distincted from oblivion, and quaint fire hand-screens of fluted green silk slipped in round cases of striped gold and black fragrant wood to hang at the side by silver chains, girdles and chatelaines. Daffodds and sundowers complete the westhetic adorning.

ELEGANT MODERN COSTUMES.

ELEGANT MODERN COSTUMES.

Some recent openings disclose modern costumes of coal lands situated in Pennsylvania, upon the ground of francialent representations made by the officers of the gnd bright glow of color. One of Worth's models is a charming costume of delicate violet velvet exquisitely embroidered with purple pansies. The square-cut fusely with point lace. Scattered about are clusters of pansles, satin ribbon and lace. Other fashionable colors are seen in superb costumes of exquisite embroideries of sage green and brilliant shadings in crimson plush; combinations of dusky clive velvet with cream color adorned with embroidered lilles and elaborate minglings of measureen velvet and gold-color, with peacock-feether trimings. The majority of full dress costumes are no longer made trailing with heart-breaking trains of cloth of gold, velvet and brocaded sits, as in days not long passed by, or back to band-kyns and farthingaies. The present skirts quite escape the ground, a magnificent tellet of plush brocade has a background of pale sage with designs in, high relief of India bine plush. The delicately harmonizing tints are contrasted with the Surah satin waist of the bine shade, softened by quantities of costly lace and applying embroidery of seed pearls. The upper part of the sleeves and portions of the waist show the inevitable shirring.

The revival of the once popular French moire, which crept cantionsly forward during the past summer, is who discover how gracefully the white moire especially adapts itself to lace and the sheerest of musins and saths. with embroidered lilles and claborate minglings of moss-

BALL AND WEDDING DRESSES.

Exquisite ball dresses are already made almost covered with white Spanish lace, the peculiarly beautiful effect of the shimmering watered design beneath the thin alle, gauze, or India mull, baif revealed, half concealed. with a few water-lilies, grasses and tiny cut glass beads for dew, will create a perfect fancy dress of Undine le-gends. Elegant bridal costumes with delightful lights and shades and a faint lunar rudiance have already appeared in Paris, composed of the white moire or watered silk, shining with softened lustre beneath the lace of the veil and draperies equally transparent. The most elegant of wedding dresses this season have so far been composed of a combination of moire and satin. The train and basque are of the metra and the front and sides of satin. The front is embrodiered with seed pearls and floss in a fretwork, and a cluster of forgot-me-nots is in each square reaching down to meet a pleating of eatin that extends across the front hended by a pleated ruche of rare old lace, having a band of pearl passementeric running through the centre. A side-pleating of satin, also finished as above, extends up the sides of the front, dividing it from the moire back which is edged around the bottom with five side-pleatings of satin. The square-cut basque is filled in at the of the veil and draperies equally transparent. which is edged around the bottom with five side-pleatings of sath. The square-cut basque is filled in at the neck with snowy musses of fluffy tuile and crope lisse and the pearl plassementerie. There is also some saths set in the front of a waisteout shape. The elbow sieeves are a mixture of lace and sath. Sprays of orange blossoms taked with white jasmin, the relief of green being the pretty innovation of four-leaved clover in a cluster, are arranged gracefully about the basque and draperies.

The Mozen Age is repeated this season. This style has the pointed waist both in front and back. There is no sign of a basque at the sides, which are only an inch or two below the belt of the skirt. The shashed sleeves have puffs of lace of an oblong shape inserted, or they are made entirely of lace, beaded tuile, or lace worked with fine chemile. The long train is full and easily flowing. The front is either embroidered or trimmed with wide lace.

GOWNS FOR BRIDAL ATTENDANTS.

GOWNS FOR BRIDAL ATTENDANTS. Bridesmalds' dresses are usually short, of rich, delicats fabrics, or the inexpensive nun's veiling, pretty silk musfin, China crape, satin Surah or white motre. The trim-mings are placed on lavishly of Spanish or d'Anrillas lace, silk and chenille embroidery, and as vells are permitted, they are worn in order to correspond with the Spanish lace trimmings, also of the same lace gracefully, laid over the head, after the Spanish fashion, fastened laid over the head, after the Spanish fashion, fasceness low, back of the ear, with a little cluster of flowers or a single rose. For boundts the flaring round hat is a substitute far more picturesque of plush or satin and ned ding feather tips. For the mother, guardian, chaperone or eider married sister, the toflette is of plain or brocaded velvet of three shades of darkest wine color, the light dusky that of olive, mauve, intense purple, shades of silvery gray and palest cafe au lait, where there is note milk and less coffee. These materials are often combined with satin, and long trains are indispensable. A French model for this occasion is of dark wine color velvet. The neck of the basque is out V-shape and edged around with old point iace. The demi-long sleeves are trimmed to match. The front of the skirt is of silvery gray satin brocade, covered with velvet designs in dark wine color and flowers. This is opened below the knee and laid open with revers of satin of wine color, disclosing beneath a wide side-picated flounce of velvet. The train is edged with two narrow pleated ruffles of satin. The dress of the groom and attendants, perhaps the united that was ever invented, remains unchanged in consideration of the convenience—a sombre costume entire of black, the traditional swallow-tail and low waistecas for evening wear; and for less ceromonial occasions the suit is a black frock coat, gray or other shades of light cloth for trousers, and high waistenals. low, back of the ear, with a little cluster of flowers or a